whereby they offered their readers the World by Sunlight in weekly instalments, has boomed from the first day. Parts 1, 2, and 3 are now offered.

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VOL. 7-NEW SERIES NO 282.

Terretarion de la company de l

RICHMOND, VAL FRIDAY JANUARY 12, 1804.

# NEW TARIFF PRO AND CON.

Several Able Sperches Made on Both Sides of the Oustion.

SPRINGER CHAMPIONS THE WILSON BILL

As Does Breckinridge, Harter and Richards, While Dingley and Brosius Oppose It\_Other speakers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. H .- When the House met at it o'clock this morning there was a better attendance on the floor than on any day since the debate on the tariff bill began. Later on more members appeared, and the crowds

in the galleries increased.

Mr. Pendleton (Democrat, West Virginia) had announced an intention to object to any extension of time for any speaker, and in consequence all the speeches were included to one hour. The speakers includ-ed Messus, Breckinridge, of Kentucky: Richards, of Ohio; Dingley, of Maine; Springer, of Illinois; Dolliver, of Iowa; Springer, of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Breckinridge's Views.

Mr. Breckinridge said he had always onsidered himself the foremost freerader in the House until yesterday, since the speech of his friend from ohio (Johnson), he had learned that he (Breckhridge) did not occupy the most distant outpost of free trade democracy. distant outpost of free trade democracy. In some places the Wilson bill did not meet his approval, in that it did not go far enough. He would like to have seen tin plate put on the free list, even if a heavier tax would have to be levied on whisky. He would like to see the bounty on sugar removed, but he wanted the sugar men of the South, and the sorghum men of the Northeast, protected, in order that they might be brought in the Democratic fold, for it was only by union that the reform could be consummated. ummated.

Better small profits on large sales than large profits on small sales," said Mr. Breckinridge. By our policy of large profits on small sales, and our imposition of taxes upon merchant vessels, our carrying trade had been thrown into the hands of the English. Release our merchant marine from these restrictions, and a few years a merchant marine the

fur would traverse every sea.

Mr. Breckinridge supported the ad valorem feature of the bill. In speaking of e income tax, he stated that while it d not meet with his unqualified aphe was ready to vote with his party on the experiment of an income

I hope to live to see the day," said he, rising to the climax of his speech, continent will be one for freedom, the tariff restrictions be wiped out the St. Lawrence to the Columbia; n free religion, free government, and education will be put side by side

Richards (Dem., Ohlo) followed in rt of the pending measure. His h, which he read, was largely de-to a historical review of the rious tariff acts which have been put on the statute books of the country, and to a defence of the low tariff acts enacted by

At 12:45 o'clock Mr. Dingley (Rep., Maine) took the floor and addressed the thriflouse in opposition to the bill. By this ime the galleries had filled up somewhat, and especially the public gallery, and Mr, Dingley's speech, delivered in quiet but impressive style, was listened to atten-It took one hour and five minutes

When Mr. Dingley's hour had expired an effort was made to have his time extended, but in pursuance of the policy he announced early in the day, Mr. Pen-dleton objected, and called for the regu-

# Springer Champions the Bill,

Springer was then recognized Mr, Springer began his remarks by referring to the present condition of the country. He said there had been a sup-pression of important factors entering into or present conditions. It was unjust to attribute all the distress which had been prevailing to the threatened changes in the McKinley act. There were other and substantial causes contributing to this condition of distress. Under the protect-ive system, which had prevailed for thirty years, private indebtedness had largely increased in this country.

Mr. Springer said that the manufacturers of the country should have been able to lay up something for a rainy day after thirty years of protection. He asserted that the sooner the bill was passed the better it would be for the country.

"And mark my words," said Mr. Springer,
impressively, "just as soon as this bill is
passed, every loom in the country will be started, every furnace fire will be lighted, and every instrument of production will be put in active operation, and there will be witnessed a revival of prosperity such as this country has never before seen. Give us free wool, free cres, free coal, and free raw material for the workingman's industry, and we will take a front position in the markets of the world." started, every furnace fire will be

Mr. Springer criticised the Wilson bill in some particulars. The bounty on sugar was especially obnoxious to him, and in every Democratic body, and at all times, the doctrine of bounty-giving had been repudiated. In lieu of this bounty he would have substituted a tax of one cent a pound on sugar, which would produce a revenue of \$37,000,000 annually. He would also have put a tax on ten and coffee—a tariff for revenue only—a light tax, which would not bear heavily on any one, and would have distributed its burdens more evenly through the country, and would produce a revenue of about \$60,000,000. He ould have left the tax on diamonds and

precious stones, on opium, cigars, cigar-eties, and tobacco, and have kept the income derived from these articles. In opposition to the Democratic policy of tariff for revenue with incidental pro-tecton, the Republicans believed in a lariff for protection, with incidental reve-Protection-was a bounty imposed on criticies coming into this country from are similar to hade in this country, in order that the home producers might have a higher price for their goods.

From a Republican Standpoin From a Republican Standpoint.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) followed in a speech against the bill, and it was full of breezy humor. He criticised some of the statements made by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in his opening speech. While he had the highest regard for Mr. Wilson, who had been his professor at college, he felt inclined to wonder if it would not have been a good idea if the Almighty had put some common sense in his professor's head. In his speech the other day Mr. Wilson had illustrated the disparity of the tariff ad illustrated the disparity of the tariff showing that a working girl could buy material for a cloak with one day's unings, while it would take three days be material for a cloak with one and earnings, while it would take three days for her to earn enough to pay the tariff on her cloak. In cotroversion of this Mr. Polliver asked who were the best dressed women in the United States—since they were on the dress subject. "Why," said Mr. Polliver (while a laugh went through the chamber), "they are the working girls and servant girls. And the working girls of America are sending their money to their sisters in Europe to enable them

to get away from the country where cloaks are so cheap," (Laughter on the

Republican side.)

Mr. Doniver took the position that the remedy for the present depression is the employment of our own people, not giving it to those of other countries. The opportunity to work created the wage fund, on which the prosperity of our peo-

he depended.

In conclusion, Mr. Dolliver asked from what section first had come the suggestion that the American workingman should take his stand on the level of the civilization of the Old World. It came from the plantations of the South. from the plantations of the South.
At 3:45 Mr. Dolliver's time expired, and, of the amid the laughter and applause House and gallery, he took his seat.

Harter's Sensible Humer. Mr. Harter (Dem., O.,) kept up the good humor in which the House had been put by Mr. Dolliver, and kept the House in a perpetual roar of laughter. He gave expression to several axiomatic utteratices, and had a collection of facts and figures to support his views that carned him received available. These axioms rehim repeated applause. These axioms re-versed the commonly accepted precepts, and were of such a nature as this: "The less the protection, the higher the

He stated that there was a greater difference between the wages of protected France and free-trade Great Britain, in favor of the latter, than there was be-tween America and Great Britain; and yet, in splite of her proximity to France, England had never asked for protection. A protective tariff puts down wages and lowered their purchasing power by put-ting up the price of goods. Great Britain had a protective tariff up to 1842, but since the advent of free trade the wazes advent of free trade the wager of bricklayers, carpenters, and similar mechanics had increased 73 per cent. The average of wages in Great Britain had increased \$86.50 under free trade, while in his own district, in Ohio, under a pro-tective policy for the last thirty years, there were skilled workingmen earning only \$1.5 a year. When George Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was presiding officer of the Senate, and he had to cast the deciding vote on the tariff bill then before Congress, he had cast it for free trade, and gress, he had cast it for free trade, and immediately the chimneys of Pennsylvania had blazed up and lighted up the night sky, under which Dallas was being burned in effigy for casting the deciding vote.

Mr. Harter had constantly to parry the questions of the Republican members of the House, but he gave them thrust for thrust, and came out with flying colors.

Brosius Tells His Troubles. Mr. Brosius (Rep., Pa.) was the last speaker of the afternoon. He told of an agricultural representative in the House who came to him saying that he found something in the blil which tended to reconcile him to its provisions. The farmers, he said, were always looking out for opportunities to market their products, and he had discovered that an opportunity was provided in the bill, which placed appetite on the free list. When the farmer had nothing else with which to console himself, he could reflect on this concession of

he committee. The speaker stated, in answer to Harter's plea for free trade, that for twenty centuries the manufacturing interests of every civilized land had been made the every civilized land had been made the special objects of governmental care and protection. If that were not so, then history had Hed. The Wilson bill, he said, was fairly liable to indictment upon the charge of assault with intent to kill the manufacturing industries of the United States, the intent being inferred from the nature of the weapons used (Applause on Republican side.) He agreed with Henry Watterson in the opinion that because of the betrayal of the trust re-posed in it, by the introduction of this bill, the Democratic party is marching through a slaughter-house to an open grave. Charles A. Dana, of the New the editor of the leading Democratic pa per of his (Brosius) district was with his two distinguished associates. With his two distinguished associates. er of his (Brosius) district was united Without completing his remarks,

Brosins gave way for a motion that the committee rise, and at 5:25 a recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

Carnegie's Ill-Gotten Gold, Mr. Maguire (Dem., Cal.,) was the first speaker at the evening session. He arraigned the system of protection which enabled one company to accumulate a as Carnegie & Co. were said to have done He illustrated this gigantic fortune by stating that if Pontius Pilate had been drawing a salary of \$100,000 a year at the time of the crufixion of Christ, and had continued to receive that salary from that day to this, and had been able to save every penny of that salary, he would still be many million dollars short of the for-tune accumulated by Carnegie & Co. in twenty-five years. To illustrate the failure of protection to raise the rate of failure of protection to raise the rate of wages or steady the price of a product, he showed that coal from the mines of Pennsylvania, while it had a tariff pro-tection of seventy-five cents a top, sold at \$3 a ton more than imported coal, al-though it could compete in foreign mar-kets with foreign coal, and at the same rates. And when the large mine-owners wished to restrict production they leased and closed small mines, and threw the laborers in those mines out of employ-ment, putting the support of the unem-ployed miners on the shoulders of the

working miners, Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Tex.,) took the floor at 9 o'clock and spoke in defence of the bill. At the conclusion of his speech, at

Hawaii in the Serate. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Senate was entertained to-day with two-able speeches on the subject of Hawaii. The first was by Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.), in continuation of that which he had commenced yesterday, and the second by Mr. Turple (Dem, Ind).

Mr. Davis argued that the appointment of Mr. Blount as Commissioner to Hawaii without the advice and consent of the Senate was a presignitial invasion of the privileges of the Senate, for which he found a parallel but once in the history of Imperial Rome. The hauling down of the American flag at Honolulu came in for much denunciation on the part of Mr. Davis, in which he was sustained by other Republican senators; and he wound up his speech by the declaration that, in the sublime judgment of the American people, the President's Hawanan and

fiscal policy would be condemned. Mr. Turple took the broad ground that the Provisional Government of Hawaii was de facto Government which could not rightfully be interfered with; but that no treaty or project of annexation with it could be honorably entered into by the American Government. Minister Stevens was held up to execration as an unworthy minister and man for his coarse expres-sions as to the Queen, who had been his hostess for many years, and he was characterized in Mr. Turple's forcible lan guage as a spy, an ingrate, and an outlaw.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Turple each occupied
the floor for two hours. The other
business of the day was unimportant.

After a short executive session, the at 5 P. M., adjourned till to-

Not Allen Contract Labor. WASL'INGTON, Jan. 11 .- Superintendent Stump to-day received a report from the Collector of Customs at Key West. Fla., enclosing a statement from the United States District Attorney for the courbers, district of Florida concerning southern district of Florida concerning the importations from Cuba of 250 Spar

caused so much excitement in Key West The reports were not divulged by Superin-tendent Stump, but the Collector is un-derstood to justify their landing.

SOME MORE CONSULATE.

THIS STATE MAY SECURE ONE OR TWO OF THESE POSTS OF HONOR.

Comparatively Little Interest in the Wilson Bill-Mr, Hornblower Will Probably be Confirmed.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, | WASHINGTO . January 11, 1894

It would indeed be difficult to imagine any measure of the least public importance which would excite apparently so little interest as the Wilson bill is now A Warrant for the Arce t of Receivingdoing in the House. For a couple of days there was a good attendance, but as one after another of the set speeches are declaimed the interest lags, and it would be just as well for all the congressmen to print their remarks in the Record and vote upon the measure to-morrow. This afternoon there were not over sevenly-five members present out of 3%, and even with Mr. Springer on the floor, the auditors of the contract of the contr ence was not increased. The night so sions are simply trifling, and last night ; page had to be sent down into the restarant to get a Democratic member move an adjournment. There were less than a dozeen men present, and as a Re-publican was speaking and Jerry Simpson was in the chair, there was not a Den crat in the House. The Wilson bill is n crat in the House. The Wilson bill is not popular, the congressmen do not leap to its defence, or boldly and earnestly light for it as the perfect embodiment of their Democratic sentiments. The speech of Mr. Wilson, being apparently in theory at variance with the provisions of his bill, did not help the cause, and Hon. Tom Johnson's observation regarding it is particularly fitting: "The voice is Jacob's, but the hand is the hand of Esau."

The Virginia -mn - s. ! None of the Virginia members so far have announced their intention of making a speech upon the tariff bill, although when the five-minute speeches are going the rounds on the amendments it is likely that some of them will be heard from on the free coal and from clauses.

that some of them of the free coal and iron clauses.

The confirmation of Mr. Hornblower, who was nominated by Mr. Cleveland as one of the justices of the Supreme Court, is considerably talked about to-day, owing is considerably taiked about to-day, owing to the shape the matter has taken. Mr. Hornblower has always been a strong Cleveland man in New York, and has always opposed Schator Hill. The latter secured an adverse report from the Senate Committee, and the confirmation hangs fire. This brings something of a class between the friends of Hill and Cleveland in the Senate, and the result is watched in the Senate, and the result is watched with interest it is believed that the Senate will take up the question at its pext executive session, and the general im-pression is that Mr. Hornblower will be pression is that Mr. Frombiewer will be confirmed by a very small majority of probably not over two or three senators.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Baltimore, visited the Capitol this morning.

Mr. Thomas J. Latham, Jr., and wife, of Norfolk, registered at the Hotel Johnson this morning.

son this morning. Vice-President Axtell, of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, visited the Capitol to-day.

Mr. Bower's Amendment.

Congressman Bower, of North Carolina Congressman Bower, of North Caronia, keeps a close lookout for the wants of his constituents, and frequently receives rewards for his vigilance in the shape of recognition from the heads of the different departments. Mr. W. T. Gray, of Winston, who has for some time held the position of computer in the Census Bureau, has been promoted to a position in the Hydrographic Office, and this morning the Superintendent of the Census agreed to appoint Mr. C. A. Wood, of Winston, to the position made vacant by the pro-

Mr. Bower will at the proper time offer an amendment to the Wilson bill asking that the duty on mica be restored, as allowing it to remain on the free list will hadly cripple several important industries in his district. He will not, however, at tempt to endanger the passage of the Wilson bill, and will make a speech in its favor even if his amendment, fails of

When the revenue features of the bill come up for consideration he will ask to have a provision inserted exempting the distillers from the operation of the decision of the Commissioner of Inter nal Revenue, which requires them to dis-til three gallons of whisky from each bushel of corn. While the larger distillers or those who operate their establishment by steam, have no difficulty in meeting by steam, have no difficulty in meeting the requirements of the law, and are in favor of its strict enforcement, these who operate on a limited scale claim that it is impossible for them to do so, and the result is they are compelled to close up their distilleries and abandon the fleid to the larger operators. In some counties in North Carolina, particularly the county of Wilkes, the farmers have no market of Wilkes, the farmers have no marke for their grain except the distilleries, and as out of the forty-two distillerie all have been compelled to shut down except eight, the falling off in the price of grain is a heavy blow to the farmers'

Consulates for Virginians.

The intimation published in this cor-respondence that the President might be induced to give the State of Virginia one, or probably two more foreign posts of honor in the shape of consulates, has caused a general awakening all along the line of the score or more of Virginians of illustrious names who have signified their willingness to uphold the honor and credit of their government abroad, and the mem-bers of the Virginia delegation in Con-gress are almost daily visitors to the State Department.

Major J. H. H. Figgatt, of Botetourt, was among the Capitol visitors to-day. Dr. E. C. Powell, of Dinwiddie, a former member of the Virginia Legislature, and Mr. A. J. Newton, of No. folk, were at the Capitol this morning. Messrs. Samuel W. Hunt, of Milton

N. C.; George H. Smathers, of Waynes-ville, and E. Pan are at the National. ville, and E. Pan are at the National.

Messrs. T. E. Key, Virginia: John W.
Jones and wife, of Durham; E. L. Cunningham, Norfolk; Mrs. F. Gregory, of
Richmond; Thomas A. Ewers, of Richmond, and T. J. Phelps, of Roanoke, are
registered at the St. James.

Messrs T. L. Larame, Albaryaris, Duriet

Messrs T. J. Jerome, Albemarle; Daniel H. Muller, North Carolina; Charles Watkins, Richmond: John P. Pettijohn and F. W. Hancock, North Carolina, are guests at the Metropolitan. Four h.Ch. Post-Offices

The total number of fourth-class post-masters appointed to-day was thirty-seven, eighteen of which were to fill va-cancies created by deaths and resigna-

Again the State of North Carolina draws Again the State of North Carolina draws a blank, while Virginia gets the benefit of one resignation and two removals.

Mr. C. L. Landingham was appointed postmaster at Cynthia, in Lee county, vice W. C. Herndon, resigned. Mr. E. D. Young, at Keller, in Accomac county, vice Mr. Rosse T. Walter, removed, and Mr. S. W. Coleman, at Stokesland, Pitts-settents accurate was a L. H. Blackburn, residents accurate the county. sylvania ecunty, vice J. H. Blackburn

TWO MILLION AT RES OF LAND. The State of Florida Cedes This to a Cana and Land Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11 .- Informatton has reached here that the State of Florida has transferred to the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company three thousand one hun-

dred and twenty-five square miles—two million acres—of land. The transfer was the result of a contract entered into be-tween the State and the company in 1881. which the latter, under the direction Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, undertook the reclamation of the district in the vicinity of Klesimmee and Lake Okeechobes, which theretofore had been subject to overflow. The improvement opens a continuous water way of 250 miles, om Kissimmee City to the Gulf

The bond which Mr. Disston gave for the fulfilment of his part of the contract has been released and surrendered.

AN ACCOMPLICE OF BAKER.

Taller William Persol. PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. II.-United States Commissioner Craig this morning issued a warrant for the arrest of William Piersol, receiving teller of the Con-solfdated National Bank, charging him with being implicated with Paying Tel-ler Theodore Frank Baker in the theft of \$17,000 from the fastitution. Piersol had not been at the bank to-day, and has not been captured.

ficials of the bank say that Book-

keeper Mathew J. Van Dusen, who made a confession of the whole affair white raving on a bed of sickness, is not impli-cated, but it is known that the latter is under surveillance.

National Bank Examiner Hardt is inspecting the books that were "doctored" by the thieving employes, and it will be several days before he finishes his work. Piersol is a son of Joseph N. Piersol, who thirty years ago wes cashler of the Consolidated National Bank, and who was gity treasurer of Philadelphia from 1867 The accused receiving teller has been an employe of the bank for nearly a quarter of a century, and is forty-five years of age and married.

# FOILED THE BANDITS.

Exp cas Messenger Wetzel Hid All of the ones of For y-Eight Do ars.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 11 .- A package of money amounting to \$10,000, lying under the stove in the express car, is what the train robbers did not get when they held up the Hannibal and St. Joseph "Eli" train, two miles east of this city last night. When the train stopped and the bandits began firing Express Messenger Wetzel menared himself accordingly. His Wetzel prepared himself accordingly. His safe was open, and at the side was a \$10,000 package consigned to the Commer. cial National Bank of Chicago. He silently kicked it under the stove. Only one made no attempt to close his safe, which contained but \$18. This he readily gave contained but \$18. This he readily gave to the men, and they left, evidently well satisfied that they had secured all there was to get.

was to get.
When Postal Clerk Gage realized that the train was being held up he barred all the train was being held up he barred all the doors, and, securing his revolver, prepared to defend the heavily-loaded registered pouches in his charge. The robbers did not come near him, however, and they missed another rich prize in consequence. The registered pouches were the most valuable sent out of this city in meeting it is now exident that the job months. It is now evident that th was the work of local talent, and the men are now in the city.

### THOMAS H. C. R ER RESIGNS.

Chairmanship of the Republican Ex cu-Gy C mod ce-ue, Maul y Chose

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The executive committee of the Republican national committee met here to-day. Mr. Thomas H. Carter resigned the chalrmanship of utive committee on account of

Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, was chosen temporary chairman of the executive committee, and Carter continues as chairman of the national committee.

### \_\_\_\_ Railway Mail and India: Services.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. II.—The civil service commission has completed the schedule of examinations that will be held during the first six months of the present year to fill positions in the rall-way mail service and Indian service. way mail service and Indian service. The chronological order of the routes is

Southern route-winter: Richmond, Va., Tuesday, January 3th; Lynchburg, Thursday, February 1st; Charlotte, N aturday, February 3d; Wilmington, N. C. Tuesday, February (th; Columbia, S. C., Thursday, February 8th, Charleston, S. C., Saturday, February 19th; Savannah, Ga., Tuesday, February 19th; Jacksonville, Fla., Saturday, February 17th.

# W. H. Tenney & Co. Assign.

COSTON, Jan. 11.—The National Shoe and Leather Exchange announces the asand Leather Exchange announces the assignment of W. H. Tenney & Co., boot and shoe jobbers, 139 and 163 Pearl street, Boston. The liabilities are said to be in the vicinity of \$200,000, though that has not been officially announced, as the as-signees are now investigating and making up a statement. The cause of the failure is the giving of long credit and the impossibility of making collections. The and were accustomed to allow a long pe riod before payment.

Rev. P. J. Donahue Made Bishop.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—A cablegram from Rome to Cardinal Gibbons, dated to-day, announces the appointment of Rev. P. J. Donahue, rector of the Cathe-Iral, Baltimore, as Bishop of Wheeling,

This vacancy was caused by the ancountment of Bishop Kaine, the former noumbent, as co-adjutor Archbishop of St. Louis. The cable message announces that the Pope has confirmed the selection of Father Donahue, as made by the propaganda.

Three Men Killed,

WOODWARD, ALA., Jan. 11.-An en-gine of the Woodward Iron Company ollided with a hand-car to-day with the ollowing result: J. H. Neal, section foreman, killed; Louis Frizzle, section laborer, killed; James Owens, section laborer, killed; Jim Jackson, section laborer, fatally injured. The men were on a hand-car returning to the furnace. The engine was just leaving with an iron train. Thick smoke blown on the track by a heavy wind prevented the crews from seeing each other.

House t the A North State WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The Annapolis cadets who were sent to France to take the course at the Maritime Engineerhave graduated first, second, and third in their class. Out of a possible 1,990 mark, the first received 1,749. Their names are Robert Stocker, of New Ulm; Elliott Grene, of Salt Lake City, and Richard T. Hobson, of North Carolina. and Richard

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. II.—The directors of the L. and N. raiiroad met this afternoon and passed the dividend. A statement was issued saying that the dividend had been earned, but that the money would be reserved for emergency and for expenditure in equipment to meet the demand caused by the development of the system. The surplus for the last six months of 1836 is figured at \$1,108,102.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Chamber of Depu-ties to-day re-elected Dupuy president of

MR. BLOUNT EXAMINED.

THE PARAMOUNT COMMISSIONER

BEFORE THE COMMUTTEE.

He Tells Why He Was Appointed Commissioner to Hawali and Defends the Action of President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Contrary to previous announcement, ex-Commissioner Blount was before the Senate committee which is now investigating Hawaiian affairs under the resolution of Senator Morgan. The committee had at first requested Mr. Blount to appear on Friday, but for some reason there was a change of programme, and he was summoned for

The efforts of the committee were directed more to securing an explanation from Blount of his various acts while in Honololu than to obtaining from him an accurate account of his mission, of which accurate account of his mission, of which the committee was alreadly sufficiently informed through his official report. The explanation necessarily, however, in-volved direct allusion to and in some in-stances a full account of his proceedings. He told briefly of his appointment on March II, 1873, by the President as spe-cial commissioner to investigate the con-dition of affairs on the Hawaiian Islands which had been developed by the revolu-tion of last January.

tion of last January.

This revolution and the part the American troops have taken in connection with it, the fact that the American Minister had established an American protectorate over the islands, and that a Provisional Government had been formed and seaking to have the islands ar nexed to the United States, had decided the Presi-dent to have the whole matter investi-g; ted by some one who had no connection with these occurrences, and he had been selected, for this mission.

th Much-Mooted Question.

This statement brought the committee to one point in its inquiry which the resolution unler which the committee is acting contemplated should be fully developed The resolution provides for an investigation into the regularity of the diplomatic relations of this country with the Hawaiian Islands, and it was intended especially to cover the much-discussed point of Mr. Blount's appointment as a special paramount commissioner without the consent of the Senate, to a Govern-ment in which the United States was already represented by a regularly constituted representative. Mr. Blount, of course, considered the appointment as within the bounds of propriety and pre-

examination of Mr. Blount also went into the various questions concern ing the landing of the American troops during the revolution and his reasons for concluding that there had been a conspiracy to dethrone the Queen and armox the islands to the United States. It is understood that he was also re minded of the charge that his investi gation had been partial and that his report showed upon its face that he had been prejudiced against the annexaion from the beginning. This, Mr Blount said, was untrue, and he contend ed that the report was impartial and th investigation made without prejudice or

Denles the Charge of Partia by. When asked by the chairman whether he desired to make a statement concern-ing his report or upon any questions replied that he did not care to add anything to what he had said. He had not, be said come before the committe fend his report, but to answer any ques-tions which might be put to him by the committee. Mr. Blount was examined in regard to statements previously made by the Hawalians to the effect that his examination had been partial, and that his methods of conducting it had been appar-ently in the direction of obtaining inforently in the direction of obtaining mation against the Provisional Government and in favor of the royalists. To this he replied that he took the testimony in his own way and acted upon his own judgment. He had been selected to make this examination and given entire author-ity to conduct it in any manner he saw fit, and to obtain the most accurate and best information concerning the revolu-

When asked if there was any ground for the complaints, he referred to the fact that he had published in Hawaii his desire to obtain all information possible, and that if the men who think themselves aggrieved had not submitted their matters to him it was no fault of his.

There was some conversation about the secretive method which Mr. Blount employed in collecting his inormation by having none but himself and stenographer present, and the witnesses not being pre-pared to make a complete statement. Mr. Blount again replied that it was a part of the authority he exercised, and that he collected testimony in the manner he thought best. Mr. Blonnt Stood on His Report.

Mr. B onat Stood on His Report.

It was evident that Mr. Blount was determined not to allow the committee to have any advantage over him, and that he still held that his position as special commissioner did not give the Senate the right to question his procedure while acting with authority not conferred by the Senate. Throughout the whole examination this morning there was this feeling, and while Mr. Blount was willing to give the committee all the facts in his possession which had not been laid before them, he quietly resented any attempt to question his authority to act laid before them, he quiety resented attempt to question his authority to act as he did, or his method of procedure.

The committee was compelled to admit that very little information had been obtained from Mr. Blount, and that little further light had been thrown on the thesition in Hawaii.

ituation in Hawaii. situation in Hawaii.

To many of the questions Mr. Blount courteously referred to his report, and showed that the fact was duly set forth in the papers submitted and in the possession of the Senate.

At the conclusion of the examination of Mr. Blount he had a long conference in the committee-room with Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee, and who'mainly conducted the examination.

who mainly conducted the examination.

HAWAIIAN NEWS CONFIRMED. Willis Requested Posident Dole to Resign and He Refused.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 11 .- The receipt of

washington, Jan. 11.—The receipt of dispatches from Minister Willis, officially conveying to the United States government the information that the provisional government of Hawaii had refused to accede to his demand to step down and out, had its sequel this morning in a conference between the President and Secretary Gresham. The conference began early, and the presence of Secretaries Lamont and Carlisle at the White House and the absence of Secretary Herbert from his office, gave rise to a report that a special meeting of the Cabinet on the Hawaiian question was in progress. But Messrs, Carlisle and Lamont saw the President on other business, and Herbert did not go to the White House at all. Secretary Gresham went over to see the President shortly after 19 o'clock, and together they went over the communications received from Mr. Willis which arrived last night. As a result, copies of these were ordered to be prepared for transmission to the Senate and the House.

There were no new developments in the situation to-day in the executive branch of the government. The advices received from Mr. Willis confirm the dispatches by the Warrimoo, and contain the answer

of the provisional government to the demand, or "request," as Mr. Dole is said to call it, made by Mr. Willis. The text of this communication and the other documents received will be withheld from the press until their transmission to Congress, probably to-morrow, and will obtain publicity through that means.

MUTUAL DISARMAMENT.

Gladstone Does Not Think That it Can be A complished Now.

LONDON, Jan. 11.-In the House of Commons to-day William Byles (Liberal). who is editor and proprietor of the Bradford Observer, asked if the government, before it embarked upon costly naval expenditules, could see a way to com-municate with the other European pow-ers with a view to establishing a policy

of mutual disarmament.

Mr. Giadstone replied that the question was one of great importance. He added: "I am not sure whether the House is aware that when the Earl of Clarendon was Foreign Secretary he made an attempt in this direction. I do not know that it was done in a strictly official sense, and it was therefore not made the subject of a document, communicating the fact to Parliament. The Earl of Clarendon received an encouraging and Clarendon received an encouraging answer from the great European governments. He was unable to carry the matter further. I am bound to say that I am very doubtful whether the present occasion is one when such repres-

### TERRORIZE THE CAPITALISTS.

### A Labor Agitator Gives Workingmen Som Bad Advice.

LONDON, Jan. 11 .- At a meeting today of the unemployed on Tower Hill, the organizer of the meeting, an agitator named Williams, made a violent speech, during which he said that the workmen could only obtain employment by fright-ening every proprietor in the country, and that they should follow the example of the Sicilians and refuse to respect proprietors. (Cheers.) Continuing, Williams said: "We must

terrorize the capitalists. Are you will-ing?' (Shouts of "Yes.") "Then, on the occasion of the demonstration on the Trafalgar Square the first Saturday in February, watch the quarters from which the police are drawn

to the unprotected districts and take the our skirmish will create a diversion, and after the first skirmish something will be done." (Loud cheers.) VAILLANT SIGNS THE APPEAL.

Ask Carnot for Clemency. PARIS, Jan. 11 .- Notwithstanding Vail-PARIS, Jan. II.—Notwithstanding Vall-lant's assertion yesterday that he would not sign the appeal from his sentence, he to-day announced that he would sign it. The appeal will ask the Supreme Court to quash the verdict and to grant a new trial. Valilant says that if the appeal should be rejected he will not appeal to President Carnot for a pardon. The prisoner was transferred this after-noon from the prison of the Conciergerie to the Grand Roquette, just outside of which he will be executed if the verdict rendered yesterday stands and he is not

rendered yesterday stands and he is not pardoned. Refore he left he profusely thanked the Governor of the Conciergeric for his good treatment.

# A REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

Zorilla Announces in a Declaration the Early Advent of the Republic

MADRID, Jan. 11 .- A manifesto issued a-day by ex-Minister Zeorilla, the Republican leader, announces the early advent of the republic, and advises his par-tisans to be prepared for this event. Senor Zeorilla also promises an arrange-ment for the finances in Spain which will tend to the prosperity of trade and agri-culture, improved conditions of life for workmen, the extension of the franchises, improvements in the army and navy, and protection for the Church. Senor Zeorilla says that the Republicans

will declare war without quarter against Anarchists, as he says that they are the enemies of society, and must be uprooted.

# MELLO STILL IN COMMAND.

He Has No Resigned in Da Gama's Favor, as Was Reported LISBON, Jan. 11 .- Private news from a government source is to the effect that

Admiral de Mello, the chief leader of the Brazilian insurgents, was suffering with albuminuria. He failed to advise his ofalbuminuria. He failed to advise his of-ficers of his determination to abandon the command of the insurgents' squadron be-fore Rio Janeiro in favor of Admiral Da Gama. Three insurgent naval officers who were protesting in Paiz against Admiral Da Gama's monarchical manifesto, were Da Gama's monarchical hardson, arrested and imprisoned at Conceiteao. The island of Paqueta has been captured by the Aquidaban, the Republica, and a number of armed merchant vessels manned by insurgents.

# Peixoto Has Not Resigned,

PARIS, Jan. II .- A dispatch received here the Brazilian Minister from Rio de Janeiro, formally contradicts the report originally printed in the newspapers in this city to the effect that President Peix-oto had resigned. The dispatch received by the Brazilian Minister adds that the government of Brazil is solidly estab-

Death of Thackeray's Widow, LONDON, Jan. 11.—The widow of Wil-liam Makepeace Thackeray died this morn-ing at her residence at Leigh, Lancashire, aged seventy-five years. She had lived aged seventy-five years. She had lived in retirement at Leigh for upward of

William Makepeace Thackeray, the English novelist and satirist, died on December 24, 1863. For years before his death little was ever heard of his wife. She was confined in a lunatic asylum, and her unfortunate malady threw a heavy cloud over the last years of her husband's life. Since Thackeray's death she has seldom been mentioned, and the general public believed that she was dead.

Germany's Tobacco Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Count Posadowsky, Secretary of the Treasury, introduced the tobacco bill in the Reichstag to-day. He spoke for nearly two hours in behalf of the measure. The members were not willing to sit and listen to his prosy speech, and before he had taiked long the house was nearly empty. Count Posadowsky contended that the government would not be intimidated, even if the entire lazy mass of smokers were mobilized against mass of smokers were mobilized against the bill. Every cobbler's boy, he added, had signed the petition against the bill.

LONDON, Jan. 1k.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News says: During the recent rioting in Missimera, Sicily, the mob drove out the troops, killing six and wounding twenty. The troops then re-enered the town, killing and wounding rioters by scores. The troops remained

Opposed to an income Tax.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, a series of resolutions was adopted declaring against the project of raising revenue by means of an income tax.

### REDWINE FOUND GUILTY

PRICE TWO CENTS:

HIS COUNSEL SURRENDERS, SAYING

HE HAD NO DEFENCE.

Judge Pardee Will Announce the Punish ment This Morning-The Closing Testimony.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 11 .- Lewis Redwine's trial for embezzling \$103,000 from the Gate City National Bank came to a sudden and unexpected end this afternoon After the government announced that it had closed its direct evidence, the counsel for Redwine held a half hour's consultation. Then Colonel Hammond, for the defence, asked Judge Pardee to rule on the demurrer to the Tom Cobb Jackson \$5,000 draft indictment.

"Well, I'll sustain the demurrer in reference to this indictment," said Judge Par-dec, giving his reasons. He said the in-dictment was insufficient, because it did not charge that the bank lost by the transaction or that Redwine was bene-fited by it.

"If your Honor please," said Colonel Hammond, "there are three indictments left, one covering the total amount of \$103,178, and the others covering \$150,000 and \$40,000 each." He said the evidence had proven a clear case against the de-fendant, and although he was willing to do everything on earth for his client, he would enter a plea of guilty on the indictment charging the embezslement of \$103,000. This announcement created a sensation in the court room. Colonel Ham-mond went on to say that having heard the Government's avidence he was satisfied that the defence could not rebut it, and therefore entered the plea of guilty. The lawyers were called to the judge's stand and consulted a few minutes. The judge instructed the jury to find the defendant "guilty" on the three remaining indictments. This was done after the insultation. The pleas were entered and the verdict read simply, "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty."

After the reading of the verdict, Judge Pardee stated that he would sentence the defendant to-morrow morning at 10

o'clock.

During the morning session of the court, the government put up witness after witness, and made its case stronger and stronger. Paul Romare, vice-president of the Atlanta National Bank, was put on the stand. He said that on the 18th of February, 1893, he learned that the envelope containing cheeks sent to the clearing-house by the Gate City National Bank against the Atlanta National Bank showed that there should have been \$13,200 of cheeks therein, but his teller discovered that there was only \$3,300 in the envelope. The cheeks were, \$20,000 short, Witness said his teller had received a note from Redwine. He Declares, However, that He Will Not

note from Redwine.

This was objected to by the defence and ruled out. Witness said he went to Redwine and told him there was an error, and asked him to send up the money. Bedwine promised to do so but error, and asked him to send up the money. Redwine promised to do so, but gave no reason for the error. Before 2 o'clock the money was sent to the Atlanta National Bank. Witness said he insisted that Redwine should rectify the error with a cash payment.

Mr. Porter Woodson was put on the stand. He was cashier of the Merchanta Bank on January 28, 1863. On that day he let Redwine have \$5,000 between 9 and 19 octors.

# STOPPED SALE JUST THE SAME.

But the Marshal Did Not Have an Easy Way to Get There. KNOXVILLE, TENN., Jan. 11.-The other day G. A. Drutzer obtained a judgment in the Circuit Court of Morgan

county against the Frankfort Land Company for \$85, and the hotel and furniture

on the premises were to be sold at noon Wednesday to satisfy said judgment. The company obtained an order from Judge Key, of the United States Court, enjoining the sale, which order came into the hands of Marshal Condon last Tuesday for service. The hotel is situated about seventy miles from Knoxville, and a good portion of the distance was to be a good portion of the distance was to be made on horseback over two or three ranges of mountains, and some hustling was certainly necessary to stop the sacri-fice of valuable property at the sale, where other creditors were equally inter-ested. The marshal placed the oredr in ested. The marshal pinced the order in the hands of Deputy-Marshal Seney, with instructions to "git thar." The officer ar-rived on the grounds a few minutes be-fore the sale occurred, and had it stopped, but he went home disappointed, of course. This Frankfort Land Company has some This Frankfort Land Company has some 2000 acres in that section of Morgan county, on which it intends to colonize a lot of Swedes. There is already quite a number of Swedes located there, and the officer states he could find only one person in the crowd about the hotel who could talk English, and he was the auc-

could talk English, and he was the auc-

Another Infernal Machine. ROME, Jan. II.-An infernal machine, loaded with revolver cartridges, exploded outside of the Casino in Ancona, a port of Central Italy, last night. It did little damage. Explosions took place at about the same time in several other towns in the province of Ancona. Father Urso, who was arrested here on account of his relation to the Socialist deputy, De Felice, will be removed to Palermo. Nearly 6,000 troops embarked to-day at Naples for

No One to Receive the Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. II—The House temporary committee on passed bills, accompanied by Speaker Holt, yesterday afternoon took to the executive chamber the bill parsed by the House and the Republican Senate recognition lies to the executive chamber the bill parsed by the House and the Republican Senate recognition lies to the control of sublican Senate, repealing last years' racetrack laws. Both Governor Werts and Private Secretary McMasters had left the city, and the executive clerk refused to receive and receipt for it in their absence.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. II.—For Virginia: Fair; decidedly cooler.
For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair; decidedly cooler, westerly wnds.
Weather Conditions and General Forecast.—The storm central Wednesday evening north of Minnesota has advanced to the St. Lawrence Valley, attended by westerly gales over the Lake regions. A storm has moved from the Middle Gulf States northeastward, off the Middle Atlantic coast. A storm of marked strength has appeared north of Montana. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic Coast States and Montana, and has fallen generally throughout the Central valleys and Lake regions. Rain has fallen in the Atlantic Coast States north of Plorida. Fair and colder weather is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the Eastern Lake region. In New England rain or snow will be followed Friday by clearing, colder weather, Warmer weather is indicated from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, with increasing cloudiness and rain or snow in the Upper Missouri Valley.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER. The following was the range of the hermometer at the Times office yester-

9 A. M., 44; 12 M., 49; 3 P. M., 49; P. M., 46; 9 P. M., 47; 12 M., 44. Average C'1-3.